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ABSTRACT

As the first annual summary publication of Community Development Research at the University of California at Davis, this annotated bibliography is designed to provide small community officials with information on the latest community related research findings of researchers working at Davis. Included in this bibliography are: 3 books; 3 monographs; 9 articles; 11 professional papers (presented); 5 working papers; 8 applied reports, conferences, and/or workshops; and 4 book reviews. Citations are current in that they were published between 1975 and 1976. Author abstracts are included for most of the citations. Among the areas covered are: Mexican Americans and ethnic identity; leadership training; Federal legislation; quality of life; curriculum development for Native Americans; theoretical frameworks; economic and social issues; community action; etc. (JC)

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ANNUAL SUMMARY: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES

Amy Barton

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Community Development Research Series
Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences
University of California, Davis
1976

RC009336

Preface

The purpose of this series is to provide small community officials with information on the latest community related research findings of University of California, Davis, researchers. The Community Development Research Series is funded by a special grant from the Regents of the University of California.

This compilation of work is the first annual summary publication of Community Development Research at the University of California, Davis. Although efforts were made to list the maximum number of contributions, there may be researchers whose work was accidentally omitted. If this is the case, submission of work is still encouraged for inclusion in the next summary.

For the most part, abstracts of work are drawn directly from the authors' written material. Abstracts of some listings are omitted either at the author's request (due to copyright, etc.) or due to lack of the actual hard copy to be abstracted. Requests for copies of work or further information regarding research should be directed to the individual authors.

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ADAMS, HOWARD

Prison of Grass; Canada from the native point of view. New Press, Toronto, 1975.
The focus of this book is on the Indians and Metis of the Canadian western plains. However, many issues raised in this book regarding colonization are applicable to native peoples in Third World colonies. The book does not emphasize the economies of imperialism as much as the cultural, psychological, and racial aspects of colonialism. Three hundred years of imperialism, colonization, white supremacy, and capitalism are discussed relative to their effects on native people and their nation. Colonization and racism are analyzed as subjective and objective conditions. This analysis illustrates imperialism operating to conquer and colonize Indians and Metis while also seizing the land and resources of their community.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

The New Mexico County Commission: A Reference Book for the Elected and the Electorate. New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service, 1975.
Analysis of and guide to the specific responsibilities of elected officials.

MACCANNELL, DEAN

The Tourist; A New Theory of the Leisure Class. Schocken Books. New York, 1976.
The Tourist presents an analysis of the impact of tourism on the community. The book contains sections on site development for tourism, tourism and economic development, and tourism and social structure.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

Small Cities and the Community Development Act of 1974. California Studies in Community Policy and Change, No. 1, March, 1976. Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of California, Davis.

Social scientists, including those in applied fields such as community development, often study political, economic, or social policy after it has been formulated, but rarely examine its potential impact at the time the policy is being shaped. Nonetheless, it is then that policymakers need the guidance of social scientists, who can suggest adjustments in the policy.

This monograph provides elected and appointed policymakers and community developers with an outline of the potential impact of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. It also represents an initial effort to trace the effect of this important legislation on twenty-one non-metropolitan (i.e., of fewer than 50,000 residents) communities in Northern California.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (H/CD Act) is an important part of a new federal strategy for revitalizing local government, and is part of an effort to improve the quality of life for residents in urban, non-metropolitan, and rural areas. It is one of several pieces of legislation that reflect a new national trend toward returning responsibility for and control of local affairs to local people, in contrast to the practice of the last few decades, when federal funds--absolutely necessary for most municipal governments--were accompanied by rigid guidelines for the planning and coordination of local affairs.

The full impact of the H/CD Act will not be known or felt for several years. However, the early responses to it may suggest long-term effects of which national and local policymakers should be aware.

FORBES, JACK

Wapanakamikok language relationships: An introductory study of mutual intelligibility among the Powhatan, Lenape, Natick, Nanticoke, and Otchipwe Languages, 1976. Native American Studies, University of California, Davis.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

A Pocket Reference to New Mexico County Government, with James Creek. New Mexico State University, 1975.

A guide to the role and function of county government in New Mexico for use by both county government officials and the general public.

ARTICLES

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"Assistance for Small Cities" accepted for publication in Western Cities, June or July, 1976.

"Assistance for Small Cities" gives a brief background leading to some discussion of the problems faced by small cities in California. The article goes on to explore the role of the University of California in providing assistance to small cities, and specifically the types of assistance being offered through the Davis Community Development Program.

"Non-metropolitan Cities Response to New Federalism Community Development: A California Study" with Martin Zone. Accepted for publication in Journal of the Community Development Society, 1976.

The authors present their research findings from a survey conducted in 21 Sacramento Valley cities with populations under 50,000. The purpose of the research was to determine the capacity of small cities to meet the requirements of the New Federalism system, using the Housing and Community Development Act as the initial reference. In addition to the discussion of small city problems and the research findings, the authors suggest strategies to help cities effectively gather and utilize resources as they struggle to respond to New Federalism.

"Public Marketing: A Suggested Policy Planning Paradigm for Community Development in the City" with Howard G. Schutz and Peter Harvey. Accepted for publication by Social Indicators Research, March 1977.

This paper suggests that a public marketing model based on marketing principles provides a potential framework for incorporating existing community development approaches into a strategy that relaxes to the current demands on cities for public accountability. In addition, it provides city officials a rational framework for the value of public goods and services in a current competitive market place for the allocation of resources between public and private consumption.

"Energy, Community and Quality of Life in California. A Survey of Urban, Suburban, and Rural Communities" with Howard G. Schutz. In review, April 1975.

Based on a sample of respondents in the Sacramento Valley of California, this article discusses attitudes towards types of energy, energy use, and the effect of energy's fluctuating status on the quality of life. Specific topics included in the study are:a) the nation's morale since the Arab embargo; b) causes and consequences of the energy crisis; and c) conservation measures of respondents. Using the data obtained from the questionnaire, an examination of life style changes for Californians based on energy alternatives is undertaken.

DINGEMANS, DENNIS

"La densification dans les banlieues: nouveaux types de maisous et espace sociale."

Travaux de l'Institut de Geographic de Reims, 1975

Abstract. One important aspect of the trend toward higher-density housing in American suburbs since 1960 has been the revival of attached houses types for owner occupancy in response to rising land costs and changing household composition. Major changes in the institutions which finance, construct and regulate new housing had to be effected before the new house type could appear in suburban neighborhoods of every S.M.S.A. in the U.S.. In a case study of suburbs in the San Francisco Bay Area, the impact of the new housing on patterns of social space was examined. Analysis of the location of townhouses and the socioeconomic status of townhouse occupants reveals that existing patterns of income segregation are not being revised. The life-style and life-cycle characteristics of townhouse residents do differ from prevailing suburban patterns, adding a new social component to single family house neighborhoods.

"The Urbanization of Suburbia: The Renaissance of the Row House." Landscape, v. 20, no. 1.

The article explores the use of the row house model in suburban housing. Changes in planning and land use between the original row houses and contemporary row houses are discussed.

HANSEN, DAVID E.

"Remote Recreational Subdivisions: Implications for Parcel Owners and Local Communities in California's Northeast Plateau Region" with W. E. Johnston and T. E. Dickinson. In Review, 1976.

HAWKES, GLENN R.

"Power Structure in Mexican and Mexican American Farm Labor Families" with Minna Taylor. Journal of Marriage and the Family. November, 1976.

Familial power structure in Mexican and Mexican-American farm labor families was explored by standardized interview to determine if the commonly held view of husband dominance could be substantiated. In 76 cases from California state operated migrant family labor camps egalitarianism was by far the most common mode in both decision-making and action-taking. Findings suggest that dominance-submission patterns are much less universal than previously assumed or never existed but were an ideal or are undergoing radical change.

"Contemporary American Family and Social Change". Journal of Family Practice. In Press.

KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

"Further Evidence on the Relative Performance of Proprietary and Nonprofit Hospitals". Forthcoming in Medical Care, Social Science Journal of the American Public Health Association, 1976.

The paper discusses and extends the empirical evidence on the relative dynamic efficiency of proprietary and nonprofit hospitals in responding to changes in the economic environment.

"Pricing Health Services: The Case of Dentistry". In Review, 1975.

A presentation of empirical evidence on the determinants of dental service prices in the U.S.

"Family Power Structure and Family Labor Supply" with Richard M. Scheffler. Social Science Quarterly, September, 1975.

Presentation of a hypothesis about the way in which families typically make their labor supply decisions. In the second section of the paper the model implied by the hypothesis is tested; and, in section three the labor supply functions are estimated and the implications tested.

MACCANNELL, DEAN

"Negative Solidarity: The Structure of Post-Industrial Social Problems." Accepted by Human Organization, 1976 or 1977.

Applied behavioral science has treated problems such as violence, family disorganization, and the loss of "community" as discrete and unrelated. This paper proposes a macrostructural framework for the analysis of these problems. Specifically, it is suggested that in advanced industrial society the most basic, or functionally important, social relations are not between individuals, nor even between social roles, but between groups and classes. This historical shift of structural emphasis away from the individual and social role has profoundly altered interpersonal morality and is resulting in the emergence of new forms of social relationships. Several "social problems" are shown to be components of this process.

MARSHALL, ROGERS DALE

"Implementation of Federal Poverty and Welfare Policy: A Review." In Analyzing Poverty Policy. Ed. Dorothy Buckston James. I. C. Heath, 1975.
A chapter focusing on the implementation of federal social policy, i.e. poverty and welfare policy, and also reviewing some of the central issues and recent literature. Special attention is given to the ways that cities implement federal social policies.

ROCHIN, REFUGIO I.

"The Adoption and Effects of High-Yielding Wheats on Unirrigated Subsistence Holdings in Pakistan." In Rural Development in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Ed. Robert D. Stevens, Hamza Alavi, Peter J. Bertocci. East-West Center, University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1976.

"Report on the Development Communication Centre" with Richard C. Burke and Dennis R. Foote. Pakistan, 1976.

"Integrated Rural Development: Lessons from the Colombian Experience" with Diego Londono R. Land Tenure Center Newsletter. Number 48. April-June, 1975.

"Interrelationships Between Farm Environment, Off-Farm Migration and Rates of Adoption: Dwarf Wheats on Unirrigated Small Holdings in Pakistan" with Lawrence W. Witt in Small Farm Agriculture: Studies in Developing Nations. Ed. George F. Patrick, Lawrence J. Brainard, and Frederick Obermiller. Agriculture Experiment Station, Purdue University. Station Bulletin No. 101. September, 1975.

SCHWARTZ, S. I.

"Preferential Taxation and the Control of Urban Sprawl: An Analysis of the California Land Conservation Act" with D. E. Hansen and T. C. Foin. Journal of Environmental Economics and Management. 2, No. 2, December, 1975.

"Landowner behavior at the Rural-Urban Fringe in Response to Preferential Property Taxation" with D. E. Hansen. Land Economics. 51, November, 1975.

"Two Methods for Preserving Agricultural Land: Preferential Taxation and Transferable Development Rights" with D. E. Hansen. Forthcoming in Agricultural and Environment.

"Landowner Benefits from Use Value Assessment Under the California Land Conservation Act" with D. E. Hansen and T. C. Foin. Forthcoming in American Journal of Agricultural Economics.

"Income Distributional Effects of the California Land Conservation Act" with D. E. Hansen. Submitted for publication.

WELLS, MIRIAM J.

"Settling-Out: A Case From Small Town Wisconsin." Submitted to Aztlan, 1976.
This paper considers the experience of Mexican-American settlers in a little-known context: that of a small Wisconsin town. Studies of relocated and migratory Mexican Americans have focused on structural factors which are presumed to have forced them into and out of the migratory stream. This approach has tended to reinforce the traditional stereotype of Mexican Americans as passive pawns of environmental pressures and has provided little insight into the actual process of setting-out. This paper suggests an alternative focus on decision-making and coping strategies in the settling process. It examines the structural and individual variables which bear upon the decision to settle and describes the patterned ways through which Mexican Americans in this setting are dealing with the opportunities and limitations confronting them.

The paper is drawn from Dr. Wells' dissertation: From Field to Foundry: Mexican American Adaptive Strategies in a Small Wisconsin Town, 1975. Under the supervision of Arnold Strickon, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

This study deals with the adaptive strategies through which settled-out Mexican American migrants are seeking to solve their problems and meet their most important needs in a small central Wisconsin town. The focus of the research is on the ways in which the processes, structures, and attitudes of the broader society function to constrain the options of the Mexican American minority in this setting, and on the interplay between this situational matrix and the goals, resources, and cultural backgrounds of Mexican American actors.

Special consideration is given to the role which ethnicity plays in structuring interaction and channeling resources within the Euro-American and the Mexican American segments of the community. In this connection, the study challenges some of the commonly-accepted tenets regarding cultural and structural homogenization and mechanisms of societal integration within white, European-descent populations.

Research reveals that Mexican Americans are pursuing three adaptive strategies in this town: assimilation, segmentation, and ethnic alliance. These strategies may be distinguished by: (1) their orientation towards the issue of ethnic identity, (2) their mobilization of allies and establishment of resource channels, (3) and their relative success in different sorts of situations.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"Toward a Working Theory of Administration for Community Change Programs", 1975.
A discussion of the problems of administration of community change programs. The paper offers the hypothesis that during the Sixties' social change movement, no conceptual model or framework existed for the management and administration of community change programs. The paper goes on to outline a basis for an administrative approach oriented specifically to social change programs and working propositions for implementation.

"Fostering Community Action in the Planning Process", 1975.
The focus of this address is an integration of community participation into the processes in which planners are engaged. The key is that participation in this article reflects the multi-dimensional difficulty of integrating planning into the macro community decision-making process.

"Public Marketing: A Suggested Policy Planning Paradigm for Community Development in the City', with Howard G. Schutz and Peter Harvey. For presentation at the 1976 Rural Sociological Meetings.

DINGEMANS, DENNIS

"Rail Rapid Transit in the Suburbs: The Location of Townhouses in Philadelphia's Lindenwold Line Corridor."
Abstract. Since 1969 service on a new rail rapid transit line has linked the suburbs of New Jersey's Camden County to the Philadelphia CBD. The impact of this very successful line on residential patterns in the suburbs is surveyed and found to be minimal. In the degree of concentration around the stations the distribution of townhouses displayed few remarkable deviations from normative patterns of recent suburban higher-density residential development.

FUJIMOTO, ISAO

"What Research Gets Done at a Land Grant School: Internal Factors" with Emmett Fiske. Rural Sociological Society, August, 1975.
Abstract. Factors that influence faculty in a land grant college of agriculture to do the research they choose to do, can be grouped around the following areas: a scientist's quest for knowledge, funding, academic socialization and sensitivity to pressing social needs. The relative import of these factors can be summarized as follows: scientific curiosity gets the scientist into the research system, funding determines what is worked on and the process of academic socialization affects the strategy taken - especially by the non-tenured faculty. Research considerations in response to broader societal trends, be it the food, population, or energy crisis or sensitivity to the concerns of the consuming public, is at best diversionary unless such response is congruent with the overall thrust of the College of Agriculture or department of which the scientist is a part. Departments provide a social milieu which reflects differences in sensitivity to redirecting research or inclinations to examine the broader implications of the research done. The implications of these observations, based on interviews with tenured and non-tenured faculty and chairmen of all 25 departments in a major land grant college of agriculture, is discussed, especially in view of increasing calls for accountability by public interest groups.

"What Research Gets Done in the College of Agriculture: The Effect of Marketing Order Crops" with Bill Kopper. Rural Sociological Society, August, 1975.
Abstract. In the past thirty years agricultural commodity groups have abandoned legislative lobbying and adopted marketing orders as a means of insuring that needed production research is completed by the University of California. Marketing order organizations were found to have significant influence on the University production research effort, while the effectiveness of this research

in achieving the desired goal of increased productivity was found to be marginal.

"The New Asian Immigrants and the Role of Asian American Communities." Pacific Sociological Association, March, 1976.

As part of the new face of America resulting from the Immigration Act of 1965, which shifted the composition of American immigrants away from Europeans for the first time, the changes in Asian American populations have been just as dramatic. Most noticeable is that the new Asians equal, if not outnumber the ones already settled here. For example, the US mainland Chinese population in 1950 was 118,000. Between 1966-73 more than 158,000 Chinese immigrants entered the United States.

The influx of the estimated 150,000 Vietnamese to America is a reflection of various realities: the changing face of America, a reminder of how American policy towards Asia continually comes home to roost and a rekindler of societal responses both noble and racist. And, all three have profound impact on American society and to Asian Americans both old and new, whether the latter be concentrated in visible subcommunities or dispersed.

In this paper, prepared in conjunction with the US Commission on Civil Rights "National Project on Asian and Pacific Island Americans", the author also discusses the role of the minority community in relation to the integration of immigrants, services needed by the new Asian immigrants, the limits of the minority community and the scope of the network connecting Asian-American communities in America.

"The Ecological Agricultural Movement." To be Presented. Rural Sociological Society, August, 1976.

There has been two major responses to the growing pressures brought on by the growing demands for food and agricultural resources. One stresses increased production through the application of technology and capital. This is exemplified in industrial agriculture in the West and its extension to the developing world in the form of the Green Revolution. The other approach can be labeled eco-agriculture which is exemplified by the type of agriculture reported out of China and in the various forms of the organic gardening movement. Eco-agriculture stresses labor rather than capital intensity approaches, the use of appropriate rather than maximum technology and take into consideration long term social and ecological consequences to its accounting of production.

The contrasts between eco-agriculture and industrial agriculture extends beyond differences in production methods to approaches in food distribution and consumption as well. In short, in terms of assumptions and world views, they represent competing paradigms.

In this paper, the differences are amplified and the leading aspects of ecological components of agriculture described include recent conferences, major contributors, and components that make up the eco-agriculture network.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

"Leadership Training in Local Government." New Mexico Association of Counties Conference, May, 1975.

HOGAN, JOAN

"Forms and Patterns of Local Governance in Unincorporated Communities." Annual Meetings of the Western Political Science Association, 1976.

This paper is a progress report of research into community associations in four unincorporated northern California communities. Community associations are informal local governments like homeowner associations and urban neighborhood associations, but, unlike them, the community association exists in a political environment characterized by the social diversity of the constitutents, and the absence of local government services. The community association, therefore, constitutes a hard case for studying informal local governance, and a near control group for appraising the affect of legal structure.

In depth interviews with community association participants are used here to support tentative generalizations about the functioning of community associations. Community associations sponsor social activities which unify the

community, assume responsibility for providing essential services and desired amenities, represent the community in negotiations with other governmental units, usually at the county level, and community associations attempt to manage conflict. With the exception of social activities these functions parallel those of local government.

The informal authority of the community association cannot substitute for local government in settling serious intra-community conflict. Unincorporated communities must rely on higher level authorities to settle conflict. Serious community conflict is characterized by the formation of ad hoc partisan groups, a process which protects the community association by localizing conflict outside it, but, which places a serious drain on a small community's limited leadership resources. The settlement imposed by outside authorities may fail to ease community tensions. Conflicts in the four communities examined here involved attempts to protect important features of community environment. A community association is a major political resource for a small community in spite of its limiting conditions.

KAGIWADA, GEORGE

"The Social Context of Minority Group Researchers: Implications for Educational Research and Development." National Institute of Education Research Assistance and Development Program, 1975.

"Asian American Studies as Community Development." Pacific Sociological Association, 1975.

KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

"The Economics of Day Care Center Services." Western Economic Association, 1976.

The paper reports and interprets empirical evidence on day care center services in North Carolina in 1973. By using a number of complementary data sources the study examines quality variation by type of control. Evidence is also presented on clientele characteristics and the ways in which services are rationed. Supply of and demand for center care are examined for each type of control using detailed cross-section data. The impact of the Appalachian Regional Program on government center services is examined as well as the relationship between government and voluntary centers. The elasticity of demand for proprietary care is estimated in the context of female labor force participation determinants. The tax expenditures under a new child care deduction are estimated.

Among the conclusions is a finding that the ARC program produced an average increase of 49 days of government care per 1,000 persons in the 29 ARC counties. It would have taken an increase of approximately 57% in per capita income to have an equivalent impact through local ability to pay. The net effect of an increase in population density is to reduce the quantity of government care and increase the quantity of voluntary care. It is suggested that the effects are due to the relative costs of government and voluntary production and donor preferences for voluntary production when costs are the same. The demand for proprietary care is in accordance with well-established findings on labor force participation for married females. Price is significant in the demand equation with an elasticity around 0.83. Proprietary center care appears to be a constant cost industry in the range of current experience.

"Input Utilization in Physicians' Group Practice." Proceedings of the Western Agricultural Economics Association, 1975.

This paper presents some empirical widence on the utilization of medical labor inputs in group practice. Remuneration process and the resulting patterns of input utilization have an impact on physician satisfaction with the group. If the group structure is not conducive to physician satisfaction, it will not provide a stable source of medical care.

"Some Institutional Developments and Issues in Health Services and Their Relevance to Agricultural Economics." Community and Human Resource Development Committee of the Western Agricultural Economics Research Council, 1975.

A discussion of how recent and foreseeable institutional developments may affect access, the incidence of disease, and costs. In addition, the author expresses some of his ideas about the role of agricultural economics in making the most of the opportunities for rural people.

"Physician Participation and Service Concentration in Medi-Cal 1973-1974." Submitted for presentation to Western Agricultural Economics Association, 1976.

MACCANNELL, DEAN

"Predicting the Quality of Life in the United States" with Ruth C. Young. Presented at Rural Sociological Society, 1974.

A principal components analysis performed by David M. Smith on 47 U.S. state level indicators of social well-being yielded several components. The first two of these are socio-economic well-being and social pathology. Structural hypotheses are offered to explain state differences in these components. The structural variables condensed by a principal components analysis of state political, economic and social structure measures are differentiation, flexibility-rigidity, and progressive industrialization. These, along with several population measures, determine a substantial part of the variance in the two measures of social well-being.

MARSHALL, DALE ROGERS

"Implementation of Model Cities and Revenue Sharing to Bay Area Cities: Design and First Findings" with Rufus Browning. Presented at the American Political Science Association, 1974.

A research design and findings from exploratory field work are set forth in this paper. The objective of the research is to describe the implementation and specify the effects of Model Cities and general revenue sharing on city governments and local political systems in 10 Bay Area cities; and to explain changes over time and difference between the cities. The design is quasi-experimental (five cities that participated in Model Cities, five that did not) and longitudinal (1966-75); and it aims to trace political processes in each city--sequences of actions that link possible alternative causes with observed effects. The five Model Cities are San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond; the non-Model Cities are Alameda, Daly City, Hayward, Santa Clara, and Vallejo.

The exploratory field work, using interviews with officials and city and federal government documents, focused on the impact of the Model Cities program on the personnel, structure, and processes of the city governments. Changes in the five Model Cities are compared with the changes in the five non-Model Cities. Measures of five characteristics of city government and politics indicate that the Model Cities are changing more rapidly than the non-Model Cities.

ROCHIN, REFUGIO I.

"Comments on 'Labor Intensive Development: Theory and Implications'." Western Agricultural Economics Association. To be presented, 1976.

"Rural Poverty and the Problem of Increasing Food Production on Small Farms." Submitted for presentation. Western Agricultural Economics Association, 1976.

SOKOLOW, ALVIN D.

"Small Community Policy Making and the New Federalism." Institute of Governmental Affairs. University of California, Davis. Presented at the American Political Science Association, 1975.

General revenue sharing has generated a substantial redistribution of direct federal aid from large to small local governments in the United States. The decentralization of power and responsibility implicit in the New Federalism, however, has not affected the policy making practices of small communities. This paper suggests two reasons for the relative isolation of these communities from shifts in federal-local relations: (1) The change-resistant characteristics of their political systems; and (2) The limited participation of their governments in the federal grant programs of the past two decades. The exploration of these ideas is based on personal observations and the literature of American federalism and small community politics.

Several studies of initial revenue sharing actions in small communities, including an intensive study of budgeting in five northern California counties, are surveyed. As compared to larger and more urban jurisdictions, small governments were more likely to budget their first revenue sharing funds on capital improvements and transportation expenditures. Public participation was less likely in the revenue sharing decisions of the small governments, as seen in minimal group activity and the lack of special efforts on the part of the governments to broaden public involvement.

Resistance to externally-stimulated change is a mark of small community political systems, which have these characteristics: (1) The absence of interest group competition; (2) Decision strategies intended to maintain consensus; and (3) Informal and non-specialized styles of administration. The limited impact of prior federal grants-in-aid has also added to the maintenance of the status quo in these communities. While rural areas overall receive major shares of federal aid, their local governments have not participated directly in the grant programs of the past two decades to the same extent as the big cities. The cumulative effects of federal aid on local interest group activity, as noted for some large cities, has been absent in small communities.

WELLS, MIRIAM J.

"Ethnicity and Social Stratification in a Small Wisconsin Town." American Antheopological Association, 1975.

The factor of Euro-American ethnicity in rural American small towns has been sorely neglected by anthropologists and sociologists alike. This is partly due to a research focus on urban areas and their more visible and vocal ethnic groups. It is also the result of an assimilationist bias which has affected both the analysis and choice of topics in the study of American society. This paper discusses indications showing that understanding of local social organization requires consideration of the phenomenon of Euro-American ethnicity, and that, moreover, ethnographic patterns which have been attributed to the influence of common class experiences may, in fact, reflect the patterns of ethnic background.

"Ethnic Identification and Resource Competition in Rural Wisconsin." Accepted for presentation, American Anthropological Association, 1976.

The development of widespread concern with and sensitivity to issues of ethnic identification on the part of diverse segments of the American public as well as by governmental agencies and legislative bodies, has substantially altered the context in which any single American ethnic revival occurs. The momentum of this broader trend plus the responsiveness of public resource dispersing bodies to demands made in ethnic idioms has created a context much more encouraging for ethnic revivals than that of twenty years ago.

"Factors in the Incorporation of New Ethnic Groups: Polish and Mexican-American Minorities in Wisconsin." Submitted to the symposium on European Ethnohistorical Studies, 1976.

Recent Mexican-American settlers in a small Wisconsin town resemble Polish settlers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on a

number of bases; at the time of settlement, both populations were composed principally of poor, uneducated, non-English-speaking Catholics, who were negatively stereotyped and shunned by the established Catholic population. Both settling populations had manual laboring backgrounds and both moved into low status, unskilled employment in the local labor market.

Reflecting these similarities, current residents expect that the stance taken by the Poles regarding ethnic identity and resource mobilization will bring comparable returns to the Mexican-American minority. However, the Mexican-Americans' experience do not seem to bear out this expectation.

This paper employs both ethnohistorical sources and the results of contemporary anthropological fieldwork in order to suggest explanations for the differences between the long-term adaptive strategies of the local Polish population and the approaches to date and possible future courses of action of the Mexican-Americans. Contrasts between the two cases are argued to be the result of: 1) differing economic niches available over time to the two groups; 2) differing ideological and political climates; 3) differences in the sizes of the settling populations.

WORKING PAPERS

ADAMS, HOWARD

"Curriculum Development for Native American Education." July, 1975.
This paper explores the inadequacy of public school curriculum to meet the needs of Native American students. The goals for Indian education have moved toward maintaining respect for Indian culture and dignity of the Indian people. However, the American public school system continues to largely exclude Indian history, culture, and experience from the curriculum. Systematic efforts to support the educational goals of Native Americans have not been made, and the efforts that have been made are insufficient in terms of the rapidly changing social and racial situations in the United States.

"Fundamentals of Native American Education." July, 1975.
A discussion of five topics fundamentally important to Native American education. The topics reflect the significant stages of colonization and socialization in the history of the Indian people in the United States. The five topics are: 1) Conquest, Colonization and Education; 2) Development of Public Schooling in Western Society; 3) Development of Native American Education System; 4) Internal Neocolonialism and Schooling; and 5) Contemporary Issues in the New Awakening.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"The Restoration of Local Liberty: Issues, Cross Currents and New Concepts in Community Development Research for the 1970's and 1980's."
A discussion of the issues involved in the New Federalism system and the trends towards local control and active citizen involvement. The author indicates that these public policy questions will mean a variety of research areas which will be appropriate for Community Development professionals to explore.

FUJIMOTO, ISAO (and MARTIN BARNES)

"Elements of a Theory of Practice: The Application of Symbolic Structuralism."
The paper suggests a theoretical framework by which community development efforts influence various aspects of the community structure as defined by symbolic structuralism theory. Projects as well as change agent roles are classified as to whether they build the differentiation, solidarity, or centrality of the social unit.

"Structural Classification of Community Development Projects."
All the community development projects in Yolo County were inventoried and analyzed on two different classification systems: one based upon Cox's (1974) framework of seeing community development efforts as locality development, social action, or planning; a second classification scheme is proposed based upon the clientiele served by the program.

"Teaching Strategies for Community Development."
This will be the first publication based upon the experience developed through the innovative Community Research and Analysis Series. It will emphasize non-threatening techniques of involvement in the community both as students and practitioners. Flexibility of information sources is suggested as a precondition to involvement in the community. The experience drawn from the internship program is analyzed.

"Structure of Eight Central Valley Counties and Medical Services."
Structural indicators will be inventoried and scaled for towns in the eight counties based on telephone book data and other sources. Medical service differentiation will also be scaled. This work is being done in cooperation

with Dr. Clyde Eastman of the University of New Mexico who is gathering similar data for his state.

"Survival of Community Development Efforts: Project Structure and Community Structure."

This study will relate community structural variables of the towns in Fresno County with community services, and the types or structure of community development efforts that have been able to win those services.

"Sourcebook on Alternative Agriculture."

Groups, Journals, Writings, Conferences, and Resource people working on a more ecologically and socially accountable approach to food production, distribution and consumption. The sourcebook will include sections on farming, cooperatives, land, nutrition, energy, and networking. The farming section compiled by Henry Esbenshade has been published by Citizen Action Press, Davis, June 1976.

"Around the World in California."

A social geography of ethnic enclaves and subcommunities illustrating the persistence of cultural diversity and distinction in this multi life style state. Includes networks within each of over 50 ethnic groups as drawn from patterns of ethnic newspaper circulation, periodic festivals, conferences, and key communities of reference.

KUSHMAN, JOHN E.

"Historical Background and Theoretical Foundations of the Index of Medical Underservice with Computations for Northern California" with Carole Muckton, 1976.

The paper gives the historical background of the Index of Medical Underservice developed pursuant to the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973. The place of the index is described in terms of trends on the national and state levels toward concentrating health care initiatives on scarcity areas. The index is designed to be used to identify areas with a shortage of professional personal health services. The theoretical foundations of the IMU as a multi-attribute utility model are discussed with an emphasis on the limitations and potential usefulness of the index in planning implementing programs, and in research. The discussion is in terms of the theoretical properties of MAU models, but intuitive motivations are given for the desirability of the properties.

The IMU is calculated for census tracts in metropolitan areas of Northern California. For non-metropolitan areas census county divisions are used. County-level computations are also reported for the state. Descriptive statistics of the index for each SMSA and for the counties are given to facilitate evaluation of individual areas. Further manipulation of the index is discussed and the index values are compared with the priority need area designations of the California Health Manpower Policy Commission.

MARSHALL, DALE ROGERS

"Policy Implementation Project: Research on the Local Effects of Model Cities, General Revenue Sharing and Community Development Block Grants" with Rufus Browning.

Ten Northern California cities are being studied in a longitudinal, quasi-experimental design, to develop the theory of urban political responsiveness to minorities as a result of three federal programs: Model Cities, general revenue sharing, and community development block grants. The three central questions are: 1) Have the programs made the cities more responsive toward their disadvantaged minorities?; 2) Have the three programs had different effects traceable to difference in policy design, varying from high control in Model Cities to low control in general revenue sharing?; and, 3) What combinations of programs and local factors have led to responsiveness in local political systems?

The research design includes multiple time series for the period 1962 to 1976 (starting four years prior to the first program) and a quasi-experimental focus on five cities that participated in Model Cities (San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond) and five that did not (Sacramento, Stockton, Hayward, Daly City, and Vallejo). In addition to correlational analysis of program effect and other hypotheses, the research includes a microanalysis which gives systematic attention to process, to the sequences of actions that link possible causes with observed effects. Hypotheses of program effect must survive both a correlational test and a test of action-effect linkage.

Sources of data include interviews with participants, government records, and secondary analysis of published and unpublished research. This two year study started in February 1976 under a National Science Foundation grant to San Francisco State and UC Davis and the research office is located at the Institute of Governmental Studies, UC Berkeley.

APPLIED REPORTS, CONFERENCES, AND WORKSHOPS

ADAMS, HOWARD

"Native Culture", a course taught to the Indian inmates at the Vacaville prison, California. Professor Adams and Teri Espina, discussion leader, taught this course over a 10 week period for 20 inmates who received academic credit through Solano Community College.

"Workshop", sponsored by Lassen County Indian Education Center, Susanville, California. The workshop's purpose was to explore the educational problems encountered by Indian children who must attend white supremacy schools. Professor Adams spoke on the processes and effects of colonization which function in the white supremacy, mainstream schools and their curriculum.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

"Community Development: Help for Small Cities." Economic and Social Issues. Cooperative Extension, University of California, December 1975-January 1976.

"Financing Community Development: Issues and Alternatives" with Steve Taber. Speech before the State of California Committee on Community Development, February 18, 1976.

"Preliminary Findings and Issues Raised Regarding Planning and Community Development in California's Non-Metropolitan Cities" with Jim Gray and Martin Zone. Presentation at the "Small Cities Conference", sponsored by the University of California, Davis, Stanford Research Institute, and the State of California, Dept. of Housing and Community Development, May 7, 1976.

"Report of the Expert Panel for University Planning in the Sudan - 1976." Dr. Blakely and eight other panel participants were commissioned by the Sudanese Government to supply technical assistance regarding the review of a university planned for Sudan.

DOWLING, NOREEN

Chairperson of the Cal Aggie Christian Association.
Member of the Stockton-Turlock-Davis Consortium to explore educational needs in the Valley Region.

FORBES, JACK

"Perspectives on multi-cultural education." Conference on Multi-Cultural Education, Monterey, Jan. 7, 1975.

"Tammany or George Washington: The American revolution in perspective." College of Urban Affairs, Michigan State University, April 9, 1975.

"Native American values: Yesterday and tomorrow." University of Nebraska at Omaha, April 11, 1975.

"Decolonization: The search for a philosophy of education." Presented at the Second Conference on Chicano Alternative Education, University of Texas, El Paso, April 25, 1975 (proceedings to be published).

"Educational research and development and minority scholars." National Institute of Education task force, Austin, Texas, July 24, 1975.

FUJIMOTO, ISAO

"The Rural Librarian as an Important Link in the Information Network for Farmworkers." July, 1975. American Library Association.

"The Community Field Experience." March, 1976. All University of California Conference.

"Land and Agriculture and the Food Situation." March, 1976. American Friends Service Committee.

"The Political Implications of the Alternative Agricultural Movement." March, 1976. Annual Meeting of the Urban Gardening Symposium.

"The Social Responsibility of Entomologists." April, 1976. University of California, Davis, Department of Entomology.

"Third World College: Considerations, Constraints, and Contradictions." May, 1976. Third World Symposium, Berkeley.

"Barriers to Appropriate Technology in Agriculture." United Nations Habitat Forum. Vancouver, B.C. June, 1976.

Board Member of Northern California Land Trust.
Advisor to Earthworks, San Francisco Alternative Food and Agriculture Center.
Advisory Consultant to National Committee on Agricultural Life and Labor.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

Special Consultant to International Programs. New Mexico State University. Panama Rural Educator's Intensive Workshop. July, 1975.
Western Regional Cooperative Extension Community Resource Development Workshop. University of Idaho. June, 1975.
Special Evaluator. Seminar for City and Municipal Government Officials. National League of Cities. March, 1975.
Coordinator. Broderick Community School Workshop. June, 1976.

MEYERS, JAMES

"Heritage and Culture." Division of Agricultural Sciences. University of California. 4-H Community Pride Project, 1975.

"Community Pride: Program Guide." Cooperative Extension, University of California. 4-H Community Pride Program, 1975.

Episcopal Clergy Community Development Workshop. Fresno. July, 1975.
Institute for Youth in Community Development. University of California, Davis and Santa Barbara campuses. August, 1975.
4-H Community Pride Conferences. San Mateo, Red Bluff, San Diego, and LeMoore. October, 1975.
State 4-H Conference. University of California, Santa Barbara. August, 1975.

ROCHIN, REFUGIO I.

"Expanded Program of Economic Analysis." A project for developing countries sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development, 1976.

"Development Communication Centre-Pakistan." Feasibility report presented to the United States Agency for International Development, 1976.

"Employment Problems of Mexican-Americans: Research and Development Issues." Comments presented to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Research and Development, 1976.

BOOK REVIEWS

ADAMS, HOWARD

Review of Daniels, C. and R. Christiansen. The WhiteMan's Law. Hurtig Publishers. Edmonton, Canada, 1970. Queen's Quarterly, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Autumn, 1976.

BLAKELY, EDWARD J.

Review of Sheats, Farmer and Deschler. Developing Community Services in the Seventies: New Roles in Higher Education. University of California Press, Los Angeles, 1975.

GRIESHOP, JAMES I.

Review of Sar A. Levitan, Programs in Aid of the Poor for the 1970's. Journal of the Community Development Society. March, 1976.

MACCANNELL, DEAN

Review of Michael Harloe, Ruth Issacharoff, and Richard Minns' The organization of housing: Public and private enterprise in London. Sociology: Reviews of New Books, 1975, 2 (10), 216.

Review of Lyn Lofland's A world of strangers: Order and action in urban public space. The American Journal of Sociology, 1975, 80 (4), 1024-1026.

Review of Peter M. Blau's Approaches to the study of social structure: A publication of the American Sociological Association. Sociology: Reviews of New Books, 1976, 3 (4), 58.

Review of Robert Heilbroner's Business civilization in decline. Sociology: Reviews of New Books, Forthcoming.